

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864.

Shelby County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

SHELBYVILLE, KY., May 24, 1864.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

GENTLEMEN: At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Shelby County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, the following officers were elected:

A. B. VIECH, President.
JOHN ROBINSON, Vice President.
J. M. OWEN, Treasurer.
L. W. SMITH, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Adam Middleton, T. B. Posey,
George Smith, G. W. Harbeson,
Miller Fields, John W. Bell,
John A. Reid, J. F. Collier,
Thorton Meriweather.

The Directors have made up their Programme. The Fair will commence on Tuesday, August 30, 1864, and continue four days. Competition open to the world.
L. W. SMITH, Secretary.

BRIDAL DRESS USED AS A SHROUD.—The Lyons Republican notices the sudden death of Miss Josephine L. Stevens, of Clyde; and says:

"The circumstance attending the same are peculiarly distressing. She was engaged to be married to a worthy young man in Clyde, and on the Tuesday preceding her death she went to Rochester in usual health, and purchased her wedding outfit. Returning, she was taken suddenly ill, and grew worse and worse until she died on the Saturday following—and on Monday she was buried in the same toilet she was to have worn on her wedding day."

Leniency to Rebel Prisoners.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, at Columbus, Ohio, communicates to that paper the following:

"A few days since Governor Brough was requested by an old personal friend to use his influence to secure the parole or exchange of two rebel prisoners now confined at Johnson's Island. These prisoners are nephews of the gentleman making the request, and also of a distinguished citizen of Detroit, Michigan, who has served his country in the field, the Cabinet and the halls of legislation, in whose behalf the request was in part made."

In addition, these gentlemen also applied for a letter to the commandant at Johnson's Island, which would enable one of them to visit these prisoners. How the Governor responded to these request will be seen in the following letter, for which he will no doubt receive the thanks of more than one of our brave men who have felt the horrors of a Libby prison:

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
COLUMBUS, May 13, 1864.

SIR: I have your favor of the 19th inst. All prisoners of war, civil and military, are under the sole charge of Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of prisoners, Washington City. I can not interfere with them if I would, and I can not give an order to see or communicate with them, without his permission. I am glad it is so. Some four weeks ago I saw at Baltimore the arrival of a vessel loaded with our prisoners from Bell Isle, who, in the very refinement of barbarism, had been reduced by starvation to mere skeletons, for no other purpose than to incapacitate them for further service in the Union armies. Over one-third of these men were too far gone to be resuscitated, and died within forty-eight hours after their arrival. While I would not retaliate on rebel prisoners by practicing like means, I confess, General, I have very little sympathy with or desire to parole or release from confinement, men who have been upholding a rebellion that has deluged the land with sorrow and blood, and whose leaders have resorted to cruelty and barbarism in the treatment of prisoners more infernal than any ever practiced by savages. The higher the rank and social position of men, the less are they entitled to sympathy. They sinned against light and knowledge. Therefore, I am glad their fate is not in my keeping, lest under such provocation I should not be over merciful. I return the letter as requested.

Very respectfully,
JOHN BROOKS.

From the Cincinnati Times.

Night Schools of Depravity.

We know that each fond mother thinks her darling is naturally so well disposed and has been so trained that there can be no danger of his being led very far astray. So vital an error will bring its own punishment, when the mother finds her heart crushed and her life embittered by the sins and crimes of her darling boy.

The infant soul may come forth from its Maker's hand pure as the snowflake; it is not degraded by wicked associates, as that the snowflake should remain unsullied after being trodden into the mud and mire of the street. For in the street, beyond the restraining presence of their parents, under cover of the gathering night, boys emulate each other in profane and vulgar language, obscene and indecent conduct, and lawless and riotous behavior. And these boys are not miserable "brats" from the haunts of vice and iniquity, but the hopeful sons of our bankers, merchants, professional men, christian men, respectable men in every way. In the most aristocratic streets of the city, no decent woman can walk the length of a block without having to force her way through a crowd of insulting, obscene, blasphemous bedlamites, and blessing the city fathers, who are so considerate to her blushes as to not flood the streets with daylight. The extravagant assertion of Sir Boyle Roche almost ceases to be an exaggeration—when he spoke of the "children too young to walk or talk, running about the streets, and cursing their Maker."

Kind mother, if you love your boy—if you would not have him continually revel in a reeking pit of pollution beyond all language to describe, keep him in from the street after dark. Win him if you can, compel him if you must. He will thank you for it by and by. The first step to the State's prison and the gallows is the step that takes the boy out of the gate and into the street after sunset. When daylight fades, make home pleasant to your children, by kind words, handsome pictures, interesting books, or harmless amusements. But at all events, forbid them the streets, for it is the highway to temporal and final ruin.

The Guthrie-Prentice Transfer Convention.

According to the invitation of Messrs GUTHRIE, PRENTICE, & Co., their adherents assembled in Convention at Louisville, on the 25th of May, 1864. The permanent officers were:

President.—Hon. James Guthrie, of Louisville.
Vice Presidents.—1st District—Capt. T. J. Puryear, of Graves. 2d. Col. David R. Murray, of Breckinridge. 3d. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Warren. 4th. Dr. Green Forest, of Marion. 5th. Dr. J. B. English, of Owen. 6th. Hon. S. I. Hauser, of Pendleton. 7th. Hon. James F. Robinson, of Scott. 8th. David Y. Little, of Clay. 9th. Hon. Harrison Taylor, of Mason.

Secretaries.—James S. Wallace, of Louisville; Ernest Brennan, of Fayette; James A. Dawson, of Hart; J. E. Bruner, of Breckinridge.

The delegates appointed to the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Chicago, July 4, 1864, are:—

Delegates at Large.—James Guthrie, of Louisville; James F. Robinson, of Scott; Joseph R. Underwood, of Warren; Gen. T. T. Garrard, of Clay.

Alternates.—R. T. Jacob, of Oldham; Zeb Ward, of Woodford; Benj. Perkins, of Todd; James White, of Clay.

District Delegates.—1st District—J. E. Thompson, of Trigg; S. P. Cope, of McCracken. 2d. John B. Bruner, of Breckinridge; Henry D. McHenry, of Ohio. 3d. J. C. Aikins, of Warren; David King, of Logan. 4th. James P. Barbour, of Washington. 5th. Thomas, of Hardin. 6th. Hamilton Pope, of Louisville; J. B. English, of Owen. 6th. Thornton F. Marshall, of Bracken; John W. Menzies, of Kenton. 7th. Richard H. Hanson, of Bourbon; Thomas W. Varner, of Lincoln. 8th. E. L. Vanwinkle, of Pulaski; W. J. Lusk, of Garrard. 9th. Jno. M. Duke, of Mason; W. L. Sudduth, of Bath.

Alternates.—1st District—W. W. Gardner, Union; William Beades, Graves. 2d. B. L. D. Guffy, Butler; J. R. Strange, Muhlenburg. 3d. J. F. Lauck, Simpson; J. A. Dawson, Hart. 4th. Thomas W. Owens, Meade; Joseph Chandler, Taylor. 5th. Gibson Mallory, Jefferson; H. M. Buckley, Henry. 6th. E. H. Smith, Grant; S. T. Hauser, Pendleton. 7th. John B. Huston, Fayette; John B. Temple, Franklin. 8th. C. E. Bowman, Garrard; Henry Bruce, Garrard. 9th. R. Apperson, Jr., Montgomery; John Wood, Lewis.

An Electoral Ticket was nominated as follows:

ELECTORS AT LARGE
Col. Frank Wolford, of Casey.
Gen. John B. Huston, of Fayette.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1. Matthew Maves, of Trigg.
2. B. C. Ritter, of Christian.
3. James W. Gorin, of Barren.
4. Wm. R. Thompson, of Bullitt.
5. Hamilton Pope, of Louisville.
6. A. H. Ward, of Harrison.
7. George S. Shanklin, of Jessamine.
8. W. A. Hoskins, of Garrard.
9. Harrison Taylor, of Mason.

The Platform.—The committee on a platform were; Jno. B. Huston, Jno. B. Bruner, J. W. Blue, John S. McFarland, George Wright, Thos. B. Cochran, Paul R. Shipman, A. H. Ward, Jno. B. Temple, Wm. Lusk, Charles A. Marshall, Esq., and Dr. R. L. Weston, Lieut. Col. Robt. Vaughan, Lieut. Col. J. C. Evans, who reported the following, which, the Journal says, were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That this convention reaffirms the principles affirmed by the Union Democratic State Convention which met in Louisville on the 17th of March in 1863. In so doing, we renew the expression of our loyalty to the Constitution and the Union; our abhorrence for those counterparty iniquities secessionism and abolitionism; our abhorrence for all usurpation or unconstitutional abuse of power, and especially for the subjection of rightful civil authority to lawless military rule;—our abhorrence for all attempts to prevent the war from its legitimate purposes as declared by Congress at the beginning, or to use the power of the nation under fanatical bidding to inflict fanatic vengeance;—and we also renew the expression of our increased admiration and gratitude toward our gallant armies for their many brilliant achievements in suppressing the armed rebellion of traitors to our country, with the assurance of undiminished sympathy and support from Kentucky.

2. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, as given by Washington and his associates, is the bond of the Union—the charter of our national liberties; that its preservation, while it is the sworn duty of the Executive and of all others in authority, calls for the supreme effort of the people; and that its re-establishment and enforcement as it is would be the greatest triumph and vindication of man's capacity for self-government that any Republic has ever given to the world.

3. Resolved, That the doctrine recently announced, that the States in which an armed insurrection has existed against the Federal Government have ceased to be States of the Union, and shall be held on the ultimate defeat of that insurrection as Territories or subjugated provinces, and governed as such by the absolute will of Congress and the Federal Executive, or restored to the Union on conditions unknown to the Constitution of the United States, ought to be rebuked and condemned as manifestly unjust to the loyal citizens of those States, tending to prolong the war, and to confirm the treasonable theory of secession; and, if carried into effect, must greatly endanger the public liberty and the constitutional powers and rights of all the States, by centralizing and consolidating the powers of the government, State and National, in the Federal Executive.

4. Resolved, That the only object of the war ought to be to subjugate the armed insurrection which, for the time being, suspends the proper relations of certain States with the Federal Government, and to re-establish the supremacy of the constitution; and the loyal citizens of those States, and the masses of the people thereof, submitting to the authority of the constitution, ought not to be hindered from restoring the proper relations of their respective States with the Federal Government, so far as the same is dependent on the voluntary act of the people, by any condition except unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States. In the language heretofore solemnly adopted by Congress, the war ought not to be waged on our part for any purpose of conquest, subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

5. Resolved, That the existing rebellion can be best and most successfully resisted by a strict adherence to the principles and requirements of the Constitution; and we appeal to the people of all sections of our country to unite with us in electing a President in November next who will use the military force of the nation in putting down the rebellion, and at the same time protect every citizen in the enjoyment of his constitutional right to life, liberty, and property.

6. Resolved, That we declare our unqualified condemnation of the policy of enlisting negroes in the armies of the United States, as unjust to our soldiers, degrading to our armies, humiliating to the nation, and contrary to the usages of civilized nations. This war is, on the part of the United States, the patriotic struggle of White American citizens for the preservation of their free institutions, and in this glorious struggle they ought to rely upon their own brave hearts and strong arms with unwavering confidence, and indignantly reject the co-operation of negro soldiers.

7. Resolved, That the freedom of discussion and the freedom of election are rights so vital to a free people that no free people can submit to the suppression of these rights and remain free. The people of the United States, loyal to the Constitution, are by right a free people, and they should remain free. It is through the freedom of discussion and the freedom of election alone that the nation can exercise its inestimable right of self-government. When the nation tamely submits to the deprivation of these rights, we shall have shown that we are not fit to be free, and deserve to be only the slaves of usurpers.

8. Resolved, That this convention hereby expresses its preference for General George McClellan as a candidate for the Presidency and for Governor Thomas E. Bramlette as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

9. Resolved, That the delegates appointed to this convention to the Chicago Convention are instructed to vote as a unit on all questions arising therein, as a majority of the delegates shall decide.

A Union General Speaking in Dixie.

The following is from the Richmond (Virginia) Examiner of the 18th May:—

No more preposterous exhibition has been seen in the course of the war than the town of Charlottesville beheld the other day on the arrival of those two Yankee brigadier generals who had been captured in the night attack by Gordon's brigade in the Wilderness. The two worthies named Shaler and Seymour; the former has visited Richmond before, in his capacity of captain of a company in the New York "Seventh," when that dandy regiment of Gotham cockneys was entertained here on the occasion of the Monroe funeral obsequies.

Seymour is the same commander who, at Ocean Pond, Florida, hurled his negro troops up against the muzzles of Confederate guns. If he had been caught on that occasion, in the very act of leading runaway slaves to attack their masters, it is presumed that he would have been hanged or shot, as he well deserves to be. Summoned from the extreme South, he is given a command in Grant's army, and on the very first occasion of going into action, the unlucky warrior of Ocean Pond, fancying himself to be pressing the rebels most prosperously in front, along with the advancing masses of Sedgwick's corps, suddenly hears, upon his right flank, pealing through the woods, the long, fierce yell of Gordon's Georgians.

It was the fortune of these two brigadiers to be first marched into Orange Court House, with about twelve hundred other prisoners. They were halted opposite the railing which inclosed the Court House, but while Shaler stood in a sufficiently natural manner, and with apparent unconcern, the other furnished amusement to the few spectators by his studied attitudes and highly elaborate glances. Now comes the absurd part of the affair. On arriving at Charlottesville, a larger town, able to turn out a greater crowd of spectators, this whipped brigadier thought him of honoring the place so far as to address his "fellow citizens" at the railroad depot. The thing would seem incredible, yet trustworthy gentlemen vouch for the fact that by some unaccountable, but most culpable connivance of the officer of the guard, this creature was actually permitted to "make a speech" to the citizens of Charlottesville. They even report the substance of his speech, which was to the following effect: "General Lee may possibly defeat General Grant and the Federal army, but what of that? I trust that if he defeat him he may follow up his success by taking Washington and burning it to the ground. And let him not stop there; let him capture and burn Baltimore, then advance on Philadelphia and burn that. Then, at last, we shall have a united North, and shall begin to show you what war is."

This, from the ill-starred brigadier who was never done anything in the world but run away from Finnegun, in Florida, and yield himself up, rescue or no rescue, at the first yell of Georgians in the Wilderness! We find it is hard to understand, first, why the man was not "bucked and gagged" by the guard, and secondly, why he was not hoisted and pelted by the populace. The trash that he uttered was merely a safe piece of the most vulgar Yankee braggadocio, virulent with all the spite which usually rankles in a mean nature. Yet we heard Confederate citizens, apparently sane, absolutely compliment the "pluck and dash" of this miscreant's harangue.

On the whole, this whole scene is the acme of absurd impropriety. The guard who permitted it deserves punishment; and if such "speeches" are to become a permanent institution, we do not see the use of buck and gag.

"Got Him There."

One of the Washington letter writers says, that in one of the hospitals in that city a day or two ago, a wounded Virginia rebel and a wounded Pennsylvanian, occupying adjoining beds, had a good-humored verbal tilt, as follows:

Union. "Say, reb, where are you from?"
Seesh. "I'm from Virginia, the best State in America."
Union. "That's where old Floyd come from, the old thief."
Seesh. "Where are you from, Yank?"
Union. "I'm from Pennsylvania."
Seesh. "Well, you needn't talk about old Floyd coming from Virginia, as long as old Buchanan came from Pennsylvania—Don't you wish you hadn't said anything, Yank?"

The surgical examinations of drafted men are, under recent instructions, more stringent than during the first days after the draft. Persons capable of service in the Veteran Reserve Corps, but not for field duty, are held to service, and are required to commute, furnish a substitute, or go in person.

War News and Army Items.

The steamer George Washington, from Bermuda Landing, reports that on May 24, at two o'clock, Fitzhugh Lee, with 2,000 cavalry, attacked our garrison at Wilson's Landing, and came near overpowering our forces, though they fought valiantly, with the aid of one gunboat. At four o'clock reinforcements arrived from Fort Powhatan. The fight continued with great severity until seven o'clock, when the enemy were repulsed in great disorder, leaving two or three hundred wounded on the field. Our loss was forty wounded.

New York, May 27.—The Herald's special gives the following account of the struggle for Taylor's bridge over the North Anna: When my last despatch was written a considerable force of the enemy was disputing our passage over North Anna river. Gen. Low's division of Longstreet's corps, were posted in strong earthworks between Long Creek and the river, and seemed disposed to hold Taylor's bridge at all hazards, and poured a storm of shot and shell from their batteries when Gen. Birney with his division advanced. Col. Pierce, with brigades 1st and 2d, made an assault upon the enemy's works at 6 o'clock P. M., on the 22d inst. The riflemen of the enemy poured a deadly fire into their ranks, and others charged on our batteries which were on high ground, a little left of the bridge, which secured an open space, and in every direction tearing up the earthworks with their whizzing missiles. A redoubt was carried at the point of bayonets, and a considerable number of the rebels killed in their intrenchments, and 110 captured.

This assault, which was made under the immediate direction of General Birney, was considered a very brilliant affair, and Gen. Hancock wrote him a very congratulatory letter. The 23d and 5th Michigan, 86th and 124th New York, 9th Pennsylvania, and 17th Maine suffered more severely than any other regiments in the division. The rebels when driven from their redoubts and rifle pits retreated across the river, many of them swimming, the bridge being too much crowded to admit of their crossing with as much celerity as they desired. The assault upon Taylor's bridge, spanning the North Anna, was made without the loss of time by the 1st Maine, the bridge carried after a sharp skirmish, and the rebels driven from their position on the opposite bank.

At 11 P. M., the enemy made a sortie from their works and endeavored to retake the bridge, but, after a spirited skirmish of about twenty minutes, they were driven back. At midnight they made another attack with a much larger force, drove our men from the bridge, held it some time, and made several attempts to burn it. The 7th New York heavy artillery coming up, the rebels were forced to retire. The fire was extinguished, and we occupied the bridge without further trouble till morning. At 7 A. M., on the 24th, Birney crossed the North Anna at the bridge with his division, followed by Gibbon and his division, and soon after by the balance of the corps.

The correspondent of the Herald says our losses on the 23d and 24th do not exceed 500 in killed, wounded and missing; that of the enemy amounts to that in killed and wounded, while we have 1,000 prisoners. The World's special, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 25, says the entire army is on the south bank of North Anna river. At 12 M., there was considerable picket firing on our centre, but no batteries have opened yet. The 5th and 6th corps are advancing.

GEN. CANBY.—The New Orleans True Delta says:—

Finding that much apprehension existed as to the position to be assumed by General Canby, we have at considerable pains, ascertained the facts from official sources. Some time ago it was found expedient to organize Geographical (not military) Divisions, composed of two or more departments, as the "Division of the Mississippi" is composed of the Departments of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Kentucky, which was originally created for Gen. Grant, but is now commanded by Gen. Sherman. A new division has now been created, called the "West Mississippi." This is the command of Gen. Canby. Its exact boundaries have not been communicated further than the "Department of the Gulf" will be included. Gen. Banks continues in his command, but will report to Gen. Sherman, instead of sending direct to Gen. Grant. We cannot see from any intelligence that we have that the status of Gen. Banks is affected in the slightest degree.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—To Gen. Dix: A despatch from Banks, dated the 21st, on the Mississippi river, was received to-day. It details a brilliant achievement of Col. Bailey in constructing a line across Red river for the relief of the gunboat fleet, the particulars of which have already been published. The army, in going from Alexandria to the Mississippi river, had two engagements, in both of which the rebels were beaten. Banks states that no prisoners, guns, wagons or other material of the army had been captured by the enemy.

A despatch has been received from Gen. Butler, but no mention is made of any conflict since the defeat of Fitzhugh Lee by the brigade of Gen. Wild.

No intelligence has been received since my last letter, from Grant or Sherman.

E. M. STANTON, Secy of War.

Eye and Ear, Deafness and Blindness.

Dr. Jones of New York City, the Oculist and Aurist, is still practicing at the Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky., where he has been induced to remain until June 8th. All who are afflicted with any disease of the EYE or EAR; or who have CROOKED EYES, will do well to avail themselves of Dr. JONES's skill at once. Dr. J. straightens crooked eyes in two minutes, in old or young. He inserts Artificial Eyes to move and appear natural, and performs all delicate or difficult operations about the EYE and EAR; cures sore and weak Eyes, and all curable diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat; he cures discharges of the Ear, noise in the head, operates for hair lip, falling of the eyelid, and treats successfully catarrh in all its forms. Dr. JONES has had the benefit of a thorough Medical education, in Europe and America; has given special attention to the Eye and Ear for ten years. His Diplomas from the best Medical Institutions in the world hang in his office, open to the inspection of the interested.

All who need his services must see him before June 8th.

LOUISVILLE, May 23, 1864.

A soldier of the 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, in the Potomac army, was a short time since found asleep near Warrenton, Va., having slept twenty-four hours. He stepped up to his Captain and said: "Captain I die to-morrow at 4 o'clock, and the war will end in June. You have no more for me to do." As the clock struck four on the following day he died without a groan.

LOST!

IN the city of Frankfort, Thursday, May 26th, either on Main or St. Clair street, a plain Gold Bracelet, marked on the inside Annie L. Watson. Any one finding it will confer a favor by leaving it at S. O. Bull's store.
May 27, 1864.—3ttw-328.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. For the remainder of the year. Unless well recommended, application is needless. Apply to meet the Farmers' Bank.
J. B. TEMPLE.
May 25, 1864.—twtf-325.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
Jan. 9, 1864.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN

Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.
Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE
Nicholasville, 12:20 P. M. Covington 6:00 P. M.
Lexington 1:10 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:45 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Kokonk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

A. H. RANSOM, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Nov. 30, 1863-4.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND CEDRON or WILD CREEPER, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the Bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malarial and humoral, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DYSPEPSIA,

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world. He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS.

one trial, and you will never use any others. It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific. In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS; In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS; In GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA; And in FEVER AND AGUE.

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken, an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

By Druggists and Grocers generally.
DR. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.
Jan. 1, 1864-65.

THE COMMONWEALTH FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00
Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends everywhere exert themselves?

Address, A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864.

Laws of 1863-1864.
A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks for favors. Persons wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

Public Documents.
We are under obligations to Hon. Geo. H. YEAMAN, for valuable public documents.

Republished.
In consequence of some errors and omissions in the proceedings of the Union meeting, as published in our Tri-Weekly of the 27th, we republish the proceedings on the first page, corrected.

Baltimore Delegates.
Many of the delegates appointed at the late Union Convention at Louisville, agreed to meet at the Spencer House in Cincinnati, on Thursday, the 2d day of June, and proceeded thence to Baltimore together. This notice is given that all may avail themselves of the arrangement if they desire to do so.

Senator CHANDLER, D. W. VOORHES, and HANNEGAN, had a rough and tumble fight the other day at Washington. Too much liquor on board.

The Illinois State Convention endorsed the Administration, and declared that if Mr. LINCOLN should be re-nominated he would be heartily supported.

Mrs. Matt. Ward has been ordered by Gen. Buford to leave the District of Eastern Arkansas within five days. It is said she has been playing double face with the rebels and Federals, and violated her oath of allegiance.

Col. H. T. Burge desires us to state that he is the Colonel of the 45th Kentucky Infantry, and not of the 52d, as we stated yesterday, and that he was not a delegate to the Democratic Union Convention, nor did he participate in its proceedings, though his name was handed in to the Secretary by some inadvertence.—*Louisville Journal*, May 27th.

Col. BURGE was a delegate to the Union Convention, and participated in its proceedings. Many others, whose names appear in the list of delegates to the Guthrie-Prentice Convention, were not in that body and have no more sympathy with its objects than Col. Burge.

Give us Powell's Letter.
We would respectfully remind the Louisville Democrat, that it has not yet published that letter of Senator POWELL, endorsed by Messrs. GARRETT DAVIS, ROBT. MALLORY, W. H. WADSWORTH, A. HARDING, &c., and inviting a fusion of all parties—including traitors, guerrillas, rebels, and rebel sympathizers—into an organized band, as the only means of defeating Mr. LINCOLN in Kentucky.

The statement of Mr. GUTHRIE, in the Chicago-transfer Convention has increased the desire of the people to read the letter. So, Mr. Democrat, please publish it. Give it to a long public. Let the people see the arguments these pseudo-Representatives of the Union party of Kentucky urge for their anomalous recommendation, of a coalition of all the disloyal elements, to defeat the Unionists of this State. The letter!—the letter!—THE LETTER!! Give the public the letter!

Lieut. AUGUSTUS A. BROWN, of the 71st Ohio Infantry, in a state of intoxication, on the 24th May, went to the private residence of Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, and demanded liquor of a negro. The negro told him he had none; when the drunken officer drew his pistol, and the negro ran into the house. Gov. JOHNSON came to the door, ascertained the cause of the disturbance, and endeavored to conciliate the drunken officer who cocked his pistol and fired it at the Governor, the ball grazing the Governor's side and passing through his coat. "At this stage of the affair, the Governor concluded that pacification was entirely out of order, and throwing aside his dignitarian robes he advanced upon the Lieutenant, and as he should have done, knocked him down and pounded him severely. The Lieutenant was immediately afterwards arrested by Sergeant W. H. Colbreth, company E, 18th Michigan and lodged in jail."

Among the documents found on the persons carrying the rebel mail recently captured in Maryland, was a printed bill of fare of Ballard's Hotel, Richmond, the charges of which were as follows:

"Asparagus, per plate, \$5; veal, \$6; a chicken boiled, \$15; a chicken stewed or broiled, \$15; a fried chicken, \$15; boiled eggs, \$3; fried or omelet, \$3; omelet with sugar, \$4; sturgeon, \$7; a mackerel, \$5; perch, \$5; salt herrings, \$5; shad, \$5; shad roe, \$5; beefsteak, \$6; porksteak, \$6; veal cutlet, \$6; beefsteak and onions, \$6; ham and eggs, \$8; kidneys, \$3; Irish potatoes fried, \$3; boiled do, \$2; onions, \$2; fried do, \$3; radishes, \$2; rice, \$2; hominy, \$2; cup of coffee, pure, \$3; cup of tea, \$3; milk toast, \$4; buttered toast, \$3; coffee and bread, \$5; ten and bread, \$5, and other articles in proportion. In Richmond a good suit of clothes could not be purchased for less than \$1,000; board \$30 per day; a quart bottle of champagne, \$80; a bottle of ale, \$25, and a pair of good long boots, \$250.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT KY., May 28, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.

In view of the emergencies requiring their early presence in the field, it is hereby ordered that all volunteers under the late six months call shall report at the nearest point of rendezvous mentioned in General Orders No. 3, and subsequent orders from these Headquarters, on or before the 7th day of June, 1864—where they will be at once organized into companies of at least the minimum size. In the consolidation of detachments regard will be had, as far as possible, to the claims of recruiting officers.

From the companies thus formed, regiments will be organized, contributing if necessary for that purpose, the troops located at the various camps of rendezvous. The deficit of troops under the call for ten thousand, having thus become known, Maj. Gen. D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General of Kentucky, will at once order into the field such portions of the Militia of the State, as are required to fill that deficit. The call for this force will take into consideration the amount of service performed by the various districts, and assign their proportion accordingly.

By command of the Governor:
JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General of Ky.

Advices from Eastern Kentucky are to the effect that Morgan has not yet entered the State. It appears to be his object to enter the State through Pound Gap, and he is moving with great rapidity, hoping to reach and effect a passage before our troops can intercept him.

It will interest the friends of the 6th Ohio and 1st and 2d Kentucky regiments to hear that they have been ordered from the posts where they have for some time been doing guard duty, to join the main body of the army. These gallant regiments will spend the few remaining weeks of their term of service in "the front." They have been tried in the fire many times, and found faithful, and will not falter now. At latest accounts they were at Kingston, Ga., and the orders were "forward."

A telegram from Washington, dated May 27th, says the Committee on Ways and Means have reported the new tariff. A duty of sixty per cent. ad valorem is imposed on silks. The duties on spirits are as follows: Brandies, first proof, \$2.50 per gallon; all other spirits \$2.00 a gallon. Wool, worth 24 cents a pound and under, to pay 10 cents a pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem; wool worth 12 to 14 cents a pound, to pay 6 cents a pound. The duty on woolen goods is 20 cents a pound, and 30 cents ad valorem.

The Finance Committee of the Senate agree to the House resolution, pending extra duties on goods entered on the 29th of April, and providing that goods in bond shall only be subject to duty at the time they were bonded.

Probable Death of Quantrel.

The following dispatch received at Headquarters is important, and leads to the belief that Quantrel has been killed. He is thought to have been in Missouri:

Warrensburg, Mo., May 17.—To Colonel O. D. Green, A. G.: Corporal Wood, of company F, 1st M. S. M., with a small escort, killed one bushwhacker and wounded another, capturing both their horses, yesterday, near the line of Jackson county. Papers on the man killed were invoices from Captain W. S. Heaton, A. A. Q. M. to Col. P. C. Quantrel. The man answered the description of Quantrel. I have no doubt but he is the noted chief of guerrillas. He fought with his bowie-knife after being brought low by a pistol shot. I have sent for more definite information.

E. B. BROWN, Brigadier General.

FOREIGN VIEW OF RETALIATION.—The London Daily News in commenting upon the Fort Pillow massacre, says "there can be no doubt that under the organized laws of the Government of the United States it is perfectly entitled to visit such an atrocity with signal retaliation." It adds:

The right of retaliation under such circumstances not only exists but has been repeatedly exercised in some instances with very considerable success. During the Peninsular War, for example, the Spanish commanders compelled the French Generals to respect the lives of the Spanish peasantry by notifying them that for every peasant found murdered two French soldiers would be executed. The murder of the peasantry by the French soldiers, which had previously been common enough soon ceased after this intimation had been given and acted upon in few instances.

Another Gallant Spirit Gone.

By a notice in the Louisville Journal of the 25th inst., we learn that COLEMAN ROBERTS APPERSON, son of the late Hon. R. Apperson, Sen., of Montgomery county, Kentucky, and Quarter-Master Sergeant of the 24th Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, was killed on the battle field at Resaca, Georgia, on the 14th inst.

Young Mr. Apperson, (or COLY, as he was called by his friends,) was well known to many of our citizens, and his death will be sincerely and deeply regretted by all of them. We clip the following from the Journal:

Filled with an inherited enthusiastic devotion to the cause of his country, this noble boy when but fifteen years of age joined the ranks of Kentucky's brave sons under Col. Grigsby, and showed in the service such courage, endurance, and energy that a month before he was sixteen he was made a prominent member of the non-commissioned staff, and brought to that position an industry and faithfulness that called forth the admiration of his regiment. By special permission of his Colonel he left his place in the rear on the 6th of April, took his musket, and, with his company, fought through the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862. Again he was found in the line of the battle of Strawberry Plains, in Burnside's campaign last fall; and, on the hills of Georgia, he once more left his horse to fight with his brave comrades, foot to foot with the foe of the Union, and fell covered with honors that should make his name remembered by all the loyal boys of Kentucky.

Last week the telegraph was circulating a report that Baton Rouge was in the hands of the rebels, and that they were about overrunning Louisiana. It was all false.

Deafness and Blindness.
Dr. JONES, of New York City who makes a specialty of diseases of the EYE and EAR, is still practicing at the Louisville Hotel in Louisville, where he will remain until June 8th.
Louisville, May 23, 1864.

Col. Wolford is authorized by Gov. Bramlette to raise a regiment of six months men.

New Music.
We are indebted to Mr. D. P. FAULDS, Publisher and Dealer in Music, for the following pieces of Music just published by him:—

CLAY TROUBLES I A Song: "Hark, the Bugle sounds!" composed by HENRY S. SAROST.
ONE GENERAL'S WALTZ; arranged for the Piano by a Soldier.

WHEN YOU AND I WERE YOUNG: Words by Geo. P. MORRIS; music by MILNER.

Our readers can obtain the above or any other Music, Musical Instruments at the establishment of Mr. FAULDS, 223 Main street, below Second and Third, Louisville, Kentucky.

The following table of distances from Richmond will be found of interest at the present time:

Miles.	Miles.
From Richmond	From Richmond
To Petersburg 22	To Haysville 20
To White House 24	To Taylor 3
To Fredericksburg 60	To Port Walthall 10
To Guinea Station 48	To Fredericks Hall 50
To Millford 38	To Louisa C. H. 62
To Chesterfield 25	To Gordonsville 78
To Hanover Junction 23	To Beaver Dam 40
To Charlottesville 61	To Spotsylvania 44
To Lynchburg 93	To Danville 123

The following is a table of distances from Chattanooga on the line on which Gen. Sherman is operating, in Georgia:

Miles.	Miles.
From Chattanooga	From Chattanooga
To Chickamauga 10	To Kingston 79
To Ringgold 23	To Cass 86
To Tunnel Hill 31	To Cartersville 91
To Dalton 33	To Alatoona 98
To Tilton 47	To Big Shanty 103
To Resaca 56	To Marietta 113
To Calhoun 60	To Vinings 130
To Adairsville 69	To Atlanta 138

MARRIED.
In this city on the 26th inst., at Meriwether's Hotel, by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. J. W. EGBERT, and Miss NANNIE J. BROWN, both of Salvisa, Ky.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

Appellate Judgeship.
We are authorized by the friends of M. M. BAXTON, Esq., to state, that the name of that gentleman will be presented to the District Convention, on the 15th June, as a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subject to the decision of the Union Convention, to assemble in Frankfort.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors, will be held at the Tobacco Exchange, on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1864, in the city of Louisville, on the first day of the State Tobacco Exhibition, for the purpose of receiving propositions from the several local Societies for holding with them the Seventh Annual Kentucky State Fair, Parties making propositions will please accompany them by statements of the extent of their grounds, the size and character of their buildings, fences, &c., and the nature of the public thoroughfares by which they are reached.

A full attendance is desired. A liberal List of Premiums will be made. I have petitions, propositions, and business of great importance to lay before the Board. I hope to see all the members present.
L. J. BRADFORD, President.
Augusta, May 2, 1864—318th.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.
December 25, 1863—tf.

METCALFE'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.
On the 22d of July last I called, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.
JOHN BULL.
"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, it is taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to distribute it to Soldiers."
"A. HENRY THURSTON,
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUM'b'd."
"NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863."
"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."
"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."
"By command of Maj. Gen. ROSECRANS."
"W. M. MILES,
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.
Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,
Per WILL S. HALL,
Surveyor of Customs.
A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.
"Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.
"Dr. John Bull:
"DEAR SIR—I am happy to state that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been in Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I cordially recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."
H. W. FOGLE,
"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."
January 1, 1864—6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Sct.
TAKEN UP, as a stray, by W. E. Featherston, living at the Forks of Elkhorn, in Franklin county, one BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, with a snip on the nose and star in the forehead, both hind feet white, shod all round, has the marks of gear and saddle, paces and works well. No other brands or marks perceptible. Appraised by the undersigned, a justice of the peace for said county, to \$125. Witness my hand this 27th day of May, 1864.
GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. P. C.
May 30, 1864—tw3*

CAPITAL HOTEL
For Lease for Five Years.

PROPOSALS will be received until THURSDAY, THE 23D OF JUNE NEXT, for the lease of the CAPITAL HOTEL, with all its fixtures, furniture, bedding, &c., as it now stands, for five years from the said 23d of June.

The lessee will be required to give bond and security to deliver the property in as good order as he receives it.
A. G. CAMMACK, President.
Daily Journal and Democrat will publish one week, daily, and send bill to President of Company.
May 30, 1864—twtd-327.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 30th day of May, 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.
Butler, D. C. Horner, John E.
Carr, Miss Geraldine Harris, Dr. N. B. Conover, Miss Rebecca Johnson, Robert Corning, Phillip Lindsey, Miss J. (col'd.)
Calvert M. as Mary McDonald, George Drennon, Robert Oenal, Mrs. Mary Hackley, Miss Louisa Warner, John T. Hall, Thomas O. Ware, George W. (2)
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list.
Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 7, P. M.
W. A. GAINES, P. M.
May 30, 1864—1t-327.

COUGH NO MORE!
TRY
STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLOUS
COUGH BALSAM.

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam

to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.
May 25, 1864—w4twy-325.

PILES!
A SURE CURE
EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

Read what those say who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landrum, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazarde, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one box of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

Sold by Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask for

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

May 25, 1864—w4twy-325.

Diarrhoea

AND

FLUX!

STRICKLAND'S

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.
May 25, 1864—w4twy-325.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailor of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 29, 1864—w4tw3m.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds.

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED UNDER THE Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50.) One Hundred Dollars (\$100.) Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.) One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.) Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.) and Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.) and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50.) One Hundred Dollars (\$100.) Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.) and One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of Louisville, Ky.

" " " Cincinnati, Ohio.

" " " Parkersburg, W. Va.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

May 7, 1864—w4tw2w-317.

J. L. & W. H. Waggener,
Corner Main and St. Clair Streets, Frankfort,

ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF THEIR

SECOND IMPORTATION

OF

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS

CASSIMERES, DOMESTICS,

PRINTS, &c., &c., &c.

WHICH THEY OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY.

An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.
Frankfort, April 25, 1864—4ttw-312.

STOLEN!

STOLEN from near Rough and Ready, Anderson county, a BLACK MARE; heavy mane and foretop; nine years old; 15½ hands high; three white feet; right foot from pigeon toed; white marks on right hip from harness. I will give \$50 reward for her recovery.
E. FARMER.

May 23, 1864—w1t.

Pay your Taxes and Save Ten per Cent.

THE tax book for the present year is now in the hands of John Baltzell, City Treasurer, to whom payments may be made, with a deduction of ten per cent., if made on or before the 25th day of June next.
By order of the Board.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, C. B. C. C. F.
May 11, 1864—td-319.

Colored Substitutes.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT. ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN.,
Louisville, Ky., May 16, 1864.

THE rule under which a colored man could not be accepted as a substitute for a white man who is drafted, is now changed so that colored persons may be accepted as substitutes in any case.
W. H. SIDELL

MISCELLANY.

A Woman's Question.

Before I trust my fate to thee,
Or place my hand in thine,
Before I let thy future give
Color and form to mine,
Before I peril all for thee, question thy soul to-night for me.

I break all slight bonds, nor feel
A shadow of regret;
Is there one link within the Past
That holds thy spirit yet?
Or is thy faith so clear and free as that which I
Can pledge to thee?

Does there within thy dimmest dreams
A possible future shine,
Wherein thy life could henceforth breathe,
Untouched, unshored, by mine?
If so, at any pain or cost, tell me before all
Is lost.

Look deeper still! If thou canst feel
Within thy inmost soul,
That thou hast kept a portion back,
Which I have asked the whole;
Let no false pity spare the blow, but in true
Merry tell me so.

Is there within thy breast a need
That mine cannot fulfill?
One chord that any other hand
Could better wake or still?
Speak now—lest at some future day my whole
Life wither and decay.

Lives there within thy nature hid
The demon spirit change,
Shedding a passing glory still
On all things new and strange!
If may not be thy fault alone—but shield my
Heart against thy own.

Couldst thou withdraw thy hand one day,
And answer to my claim,
That fate, and that to-day's mistake,
Not thou—had been to blame?
Some soother their conscience thus; but thou, O
Surely, thou wilt warn me now.

Nay, answer not—I dare not hear,
The words would come too late;
Yet I would spare thee all remorse,
So, comfort thee, my fate,
Whatever on my heart may fall, remember, I
Would risk it all.

Tired of Myself.

Nellie Hall was seated very comfortably
on the lounge in her aunt's sitting room,
reading, when her brother George came in.
"Ah, Nell!" he exclaimed, "you're the
very one I've been looking for. I do be-
lieve I have had my head in every room
in the house, and here you are at last! Come,
I want you to do something for me. Will
you, Nell?"

"Not just now, George. Don't trouble
me. I'm busy!"

"O yes, Nell, you're only reading; and the
book won't run off. Come, I want you to
cover this ball. It won't take you very
long."

"Do go away, George. I can't read while
you are talking. Go to Jane. Perhaps she
will cover it for you."

With a very disappointed face, George
turned and left the room, just as aunt Mary
came in.

Nellie settled herself again to read, but
somehow she seemed to have lost her inter-
est in her book. She turned over leaf after
leaf, and then, with a very unhappy look,
she glanced at her aunt, who was seated
near her work-table at the opposite side of
the room.

"What's the matter, Nellie? Doesn't your
book please you?"

"O yes, aunt, it is very pretty indeed. It
was so kind in uncle to get it for me."

"I thought you looked as though you felt
dissatisfied about something."

"Why, yes—I do feel a little so. I believe
I'm tired of reading."

"Are you sure you are tired of reading?"

"I don't quite understand you, aunt."

"Is it the reading that has tired you or
are you tired of yourself?"

Nellie looked at her aunt for a minute or
two in silence.

"Tired of myself! Aunt how could I be
tired of myself?"

"Forgetting everything but ourselves, I
think, is the easiest way to become tired of
ourselves."

"Well, I do that pretty often, Aunt Mar-
ry."

"And did you never notice, my dear Nel-
lie, that when you are unwilling to do a
kind act for any one, you feel just as you do
now? Especially if the kindness would
have required a little self-denial on your own
part? Have you never thought of that, Nel-
lie?"

"I don't know that I ever have, aunt."

"What was it that your brother George
wanted of you, a little while ago, Nellie?"

"Why," said Nellie, blushing deeply, he
wanted me to put a new cover on his ball,
but—"

"But what?"

"I was only going to say, I was busy read-
ing just then, and didn't want to stop."

"And you refused to do it for him?"

"Yes, aunt, I told him to ask Jane. I see
now," she added, "why my book did not in-
terest me. I'll go and look for George right
away dear aunt. I think that will rest me,
after being tired of myself."

It was about an hour afterward when Nel-
lie again made her appearance in the sitting-
room.

"O, Aunt Mary, you can't think how glad
I am that I went after George. I found him
down stairs, trying with all his might to cov-
er his ball himself. Only think of it, aunt!
And then I told him I'd do it for him. And I
told him, too, that I was very sorry I'd
been so selfish. He was so glad when it was
all finished, and it did look as nice as a new
one. The next time that I feel tired of my-
self, I think I shall know where the fault is.
Thanks to you, dear Aunt Mary."

Fred and his Boat.

"Now I am going to make a boat just like
that, Cousin Lucy," said Fred, showing her
a model he had come across. "It will eat
three, and we will have some fine sails on
the pond while you are here."

"I shall try not to let my fancy rise too
high, Freddy, for fear my anticipations will
never be realized. To tell the truth, I hard-
ly expect to see the boat built."

"Why not, Lucy? Don't you think I can
do it? You don't know how well I can
handle carpenter's tools. I made nearly all
of a little mill, to go with three saws, and
all parts fitted completely. A machinist
told father I had a natural turn for machin-
ery, and might make a fortune at it."

"And yet, Fred, I think you never will—
at that, or anything else."

Fred looked a little vexed and chagrined
at his cousin's unflattering opinion of him,
but was curious to know the reason.

"I have noticed that you never finish what
you begin. I believe you have begun and
ended a dozen projects since I came here,
without completing one. In all parts of the
house there are these little autographs
of yourself, Fred, and it would not take a
very keen fortune teller to predict your fu-
ture from them. They are a great deal
more reliable signs than the marks inside
your hand, or the grounds in your tea-cup.

A boy who finishes nothing, and changes his
plans every day, never succeeds. It is the
boy of steady perseverance that rises to great-
ness and usefulness. You will never ad-
vance your interests until you change your
practice."

"You can never take the first step toward
fortune until you break up this bad habit. I
tell you candidly; for I think it is a kindness
to you; the habit you are forming now will
follow you all your life, unless you turn
square about face, and break it up."

"Now, if I were in your place, Fred, I
would take an inventory of my unfinished
work, and set it down on a piece of paper.
Then I would begin with the likeliest of
them and complete it in the best manner I
could. When it is done, strike it off from
the list, and take another. Even if some of
them may not be so very valuable, the prac-
tice required will be a useful lesson, that
will last you all your life. In the meantime,
determine that nothing shall tempt you to
begin another new enterprise until the old
one is cleared off. Think well over every-
thing you undertake, and when you have re-
ally decided that it is worth doing, keep to
it until it is done."

Fred thought a good deal of what his
cousin had said, and he finally concluded to
try her plan, though it looked, by far, the
most disagreeable of any he had undertaken.
With her by his side continually, to suggest,
advise, and occasionally lend a helping hand,
he at length succeeded in putting to rights
his odds and ends of work. It was a most
irksome lesson, but it taught him to consider
well before he began anything of the sort
again. A great deal of time and expense
was saved by this means; and, above all, it
proved a turning-point in his life—a period
from which he dated his first step toward
success and usefulness in the world.—Pres-
byterian.

DON'T KILL THE FROGS.—The Patterson
Guardian says: All night long these mus-
ical little fellows are busy singing a few mo-
ments, and then stopping to eat the larvae of
insects so rapidly bred in the stagnant wa-
ters. Frogs are clean animals, and love
clean water, but they subsist mainly on in-
sects. Would you kill a frog when he sings
for you a part of the time and spends the
rest of the night in destroying mosquitoes,
gnats, flies, or their eggs, which are resting
or deposited upon the plants near the water
pools? Toads in the garden are estimated
as worth five dollars each to the gardener, for
they are constantly, night and day, destroy-
ing bugs and worms. Frogs in the pools are
preventing us from being bothered to death
with all sorts of insects. The smaller vari-
eties harm nothing—are in fact pretty little
fellows, only made for our good. Do not
stone these useful little creatures, much less
kill an animal so necessary to our comfort.

AN ARKANSAS OBITUARY.—Jem Bangs, who
is sorry to state, has deceased. He departed
this life last Monday. Jem was generally
considered a good fellow. He went 44
without any struggle, and such is life. To
day we are as a pepper grass—mighty smart
—tomorrow we air out down like a cucumber
of the ground. Jem kept a nice store
which his wife now wates on. His virtues
were numerous to behold. Money is the
thing we bot at his grocery, and we are
happy to state to an admiring world, that he
never cheated, specially in the wate of mac-
kerel, which was nice and sweet, as is also his
surviving wife. We never know him to put
sand in his sugar though he had a big and
barite in front of his house, nor wate his
lickers tho the Ohio river run past his door.
Peace to his remanes. To be more affectiv
we write sum poultry:

He died in a bed,
a grate big buk he read,
a prayer he hollered out
then turned over on his bed,
and d-i-i-ed.

He leaves 1 wife, 9 children, 1 cow, 4
horses, a grocery store, and other quad-
rups to mourn his loss.

NOTICE.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT:
John M. Harlan, guardian, &c.,
vs.
Mary P. Graham, &c.,

THE creditors of C. G. Graham, deceased, are
hereby notified to present their claims against
said estate, properly proven to the undersigned,
at his office in Frankfort, on or before the FIRST
DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at which time the ex-
amination will close by order of the Court.

L. HORD, Commissioner.
April 13, 1864-507-td

NOTICE.

ANDERSON COUNTY, APRIL 5, 1864.
I HAVE in my possession a negro boy, who
calls himself WILLIAM STINSON, and says
he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders, of
Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years
old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, and
black color.

The owner of said negro will come forward,
prove property, pay expenses, and take him away,
or he will be dealt with according to law.
LEMUEL HAMMOND, J. A. C.
May 17, 1864-wlm-305.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Pendleton county,
at Palmouth, Ky., on the 20th day of
March, 1864, a negro man, as a runaway slave,
who calls himself HENRY; aged about 30 years,
height 5 feet 8 inches, color black, stoutly made,
and weighs about 150 pounds; says his name is
Henry, and claims first one and then another as
his master—all residents of different places. The
owner (whoever he be) of said slave is hereby no-
tified to apply for, prove his property, pay the
fees and expenses, and take him away, in con-
formity to the laws of the State of Kentucky;
otherwise he will be dealt with according to the
same.
F. P. CRAIG, J. P. C.
April 3, 1864-wlm-305.

OFFICIAL.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,
Frankfort Ky., May 6, 1864.

To Colonels Commanding Regiments Kentucky En-
rolled Militia:
Your attention is particularly called to General
Order, No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's
office. The Governor therein calls for ten thou-
sand, (10,000) of the militia of the State, to serve
for six months. This call is made that an end
may be put to the pending war during this sum-
mer, and the fall find us enjoying all the bless-
ings of peace. You are urgently requested to take
this matter in hand at once, and raise a battal-
ion, or if not a battalion, at least a company from
your Regimental District, and report with them
to the nearest point of rendezvous. The time
allowed requires that we should commence
work immediately and work in earnest. Having
been honored by the strongest recommendations
from your country, and through the trust thereby
imposed in you, you are commissioned by his Ex-
cellency the Governor to inspect the militia com-
mand, you are entitled to call upon and demand
your earnest efforts to raise the men required in
this call. I hope to hear a good report from you
in a few days. The number of men required are
to be raised, and if they are not forthcoming by
volunteers, a draft will promptly respond to
and counties which have heretofore been delin-
quent, will be compelled to respond. Let us
then, have every Kentuckian step forward and
sustain the true renown and glory of the State.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector General of Ky.
May 11, 1864.—twk-319.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,
Inspector General's Office,
Frankfort Ky., May 6, 1864.

The attention of county court clerks, assessors,
and all others interested, is called to the subjoin-
ed opinion of Judge J. M. Harlan, Attorney
General of the State. I find in many of the coun-
ties that the civil officers, either through ignorance
of the law or negligence, have failed to collect
the taxes and fines due from the militia, and pay
the same into the State Treasury.

As it is the determination to enforce the provisions
of the law, and render the militia of the State
effective, all delinquencies will be rigidly in-
vestigated, and the parties failing in the perform-
ance of duty will be promptly proceeded against in
the Fiscal Court at Frankfort, or other court of
proper jurisdiction.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector General of Ky.
May 11, 1864.—twk-319.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Ky., May 6, 1864.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector General of Kentucky.

SIR: In response to questions propounded by
you, involving a construction of various provisions
of the "State Guard law," I have to say—

1. It is the duty of assessors to prepare a list,
annually, of all persons liable to be enrolled, liv-
ing within their respective limits; and it is their
duty to place a roll of all such names in the hands
of the clerk of the county in which they persons
live, before the first day of June of each year.

2. The law provides for the election of regimental,
battalion, and company officers at certain
times and places, and in a prescribed manner. It
also provides for regimental, battalion, and com-
pany drills and musters at stated times.

3. It is the duty of each company commander,
within ten days after each muster or drill, to leave
with the clerk of the county court a list of the
names of all members of their respective com-
panies who shall have attended said muster in ac-
cordance with the requirements of the law. On
every muster of the militia, the names of those
who are present, and the names of those who are
absent, shall be assessed, in lieu of the military
service which he owes to the State, the sum of
fifteen cents for each muster or drill which such
person has not attended, properly armed and
equipped; and the aggregate of such sums due
from each person shall be collected from such per-
son in the year next ensuing after their failure
thus to attend such musters, in the same manner,
and by the same means, as are provided for col-
lecting the county levy.

4. If commanders of companies do not return
any persons as having been present at the pre-
scribed musters and drills, the officers charged
with the collection of the county levy should pre-
sume that none of the enrolled militia were pre-
sent, and therefore assess and collect the fine of fif-
teen cents from every member of the enrolled militia
in the county where such defaults occur. The like
presumption should be indulged and acted upon
where the people in any county have failed to at-
tend and elect officers of the enrolled militia.

5. If the failure of the enrolled militia to elect their
officers is permitted to relieve them from the as-
sessment of fifteen cents, in lieu of military ser-
vice, the manifest object of the Legislature in or-
ganizing the militia would be defeated.

6. If, however, assessors fail to make and re-
turn a list of the enrolled militia to the office of
the county clerks in due time, there can be no as-
sessment and collection of the fine of fifteen cents,
because the civil officers would have no basis upon
which to act or determine who constituted the en-
rolled militia. The remedy, in such cases, is
against the delinquent assessor, who may be fined
not less than \$20 nor more than \$500 for every
neglect of duty under the State Guard law.

7. Judges of elections for officers to command
battalions and companies may be appointed by
the senior officer of the regimental district, or in
such other manner as the Governor, through the
Inspector General, may prescribe.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. HARLAN.
May 11, 1864.—twk-319.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
Adjutant General's Office,
Frankfort, May 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.
To the Militia of Kentucky.

The Secretary of War has authorized the
enlistment of TEN THOUSAND TROOPS
in Kentucky FOR SIX MONTHS SER-
VICE.

The last campaign of this terrible war is
pending. The veteran soldiers among us are
required at the front, to overwhelm the
enemy, and the Government wishes to en-
trust its property and safety to your hands.
Let every man enlist for this short term who
wishes a termination of the war. Do not
wait for special authority from the State,
Frankfort, Lexington, Burnside Point, Mun-
fordsville, Bowlinggreen, Louisville and Pa-
ducah.

Company and regimental organizations
will be formed in the same way, and with
the same numbers, as in commands for
longer terms of service. The pay is the
same. Commissions will only be given to
those who recruit the men, and every patriot
is hereby authorized to enlist and forward to
some point of rendezvous all that wish to
serve their struggling country.

But a short time is given to organize this
force. It is confidently believed that this
appeal to Kentuckians by their Government
will be gallantly answered.

The following named gentlemen are here-
by specially requested to act at their several
stations, as agents for the State of Ken-
tucky, to superintend and direct the organi-
zation of the troops as they report.

Louisia—Hon. Laban T. Moore, Col. G. W.
Gallup,
Frankfort—These Headquarters,
Lexington—Headquarters of Brig. Gen.
Burbridge, Capt. Thomas H. Moore, Pro.
Marshal.

Burnside Point—Col. F. N. Alexander,
Munfordsville—Lieut. J. J. Ennis, Hon.
George T. Wood.
Bowling Green—Col. Cicero Maxwell, Col.
P. B. Hawkins.
Louisville—Col. I. W. Scott, Col. A. J.
Harrington.

Paducah—Hon. R. K. Williams, Maj.
Willie Waller.
By command of the Governor:
JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General of Ky.

HEAD-QUARTERS K. STATE GUARD,

Inspector General's Office,
Frankfort, May 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.
It having become evident that no reason-
able garrison of United States troops can
protect the several counties of the State
from the small bands of guerrillas, horse
thieves, and marauders, who, in small par-
ties, manage to elude the regular forces, it
is therefore, by direction of his Excellency
the Governor, Ordered:

I. That the Commanding officer of each
Regimental District of Enrolled Militia, is
charged with the defence and protection of
his county from invasion or violence of any
character whatever; and to this end he is
hereby authorized and directed to call out,
at any time, the whole or such portion of the
Militia, comprising his command, as may be
necessary. He is further ordered: upon
the application of any Provost Marshal,
Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out
so much of his command as may be neces-
sary, and to aid and assist such officers in
making any arrests, or in the execution of
any other duty which may devolve upon
them by law, requiring such assistance.

II. Any officer or member of the Enrolled
Militia, who shall fail or refuse to turn out
for the purposes mentioned in this order,
when ordered so to do by his proper officer,
or having turned out, shall disobey any law-
ful order, or be guilty of any disorderly con-
duct, shall be punished as for a military
offense. The law prescribes that, "when
any portion of the Militia shall be called
out either for service, or for instruction and
drill, they shall be subject to the same laws,
rules and regulations that govern the ar-
mies of the United States," and all officers
are charged with seeing those laws, rules and
regulations strictly enforced.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector General Ky.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,
Inspector General's Office,
Frankfort, Ky., April 20, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8.
In February last, Col. GALLUP, command-
ing the District of East Kentucky, wrote to
me that he had every reason to believe that
so soon as the high waters should subside,
and the roads become passable, the enemy
would come in upon him, and asked that
arrangements might be made, whereby he
could, in the event it became necessary, have
the assistance of the Enrolled Militia in the
Eastern portion of the State. Authority was
immediately given to call out the 68th reg-
iment Enrolled Militia, of Lawrence county,
one of the first organized in the State.

On the 7th instant, the enemy having
invaded Pike county, a call was made on
that Regiment, Col. Thos. McKINSTER com-
manding, the response to which was both
prompt and cheerful. On the 13th the enemy
attacked our forces and were repulsed. On
the 14th, Col. GALLUP surprised them in
camp at Half Mountain, and after an en-
gagement of several hours, was completely
victorious, capturing a number of prisoners,
horses and equipments, and 300 stand of
arms—all of which, Col. GALLUP, in his
report says, could not have been accomplish-
ed without the assistance of the Militia.

I can not commend, in terms too high,
the energy, bravery, and patriotism of the
officers and men of the 68th Regiment; the
assistance they rendered in defending the
State by their prompt action, enabled the
authorities to strike a blow that will long be
remembered by Honor's brigade.

Lawrence county has not only done well,
having sent over fifty per cent, of her en-
rolled strength to our armies, but she has also
that those remaining at home are of true
metal, and are willing to take the field when
their services are demanded.

I desire to return my thanks to the 68th,
not only for the services they have rendered,
but for the gallant example which they have
afforded to the entire Militia of the State.
Their action demonstrates the utility of the
work I have been urging forward for several
months, and will assist, I hope, in overcom-
ing the factious opposition with which I
have been met in organizing the State.

Let the true spirit of Kentucky be infused
into the Militia organization throughout the
State, and we will soon rid ourselves of the
marauding bands of horse thieves and plun-
derers that have been preying upon us since
the beginning of the war.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General.

As an evidence of my appreciation of the
meritorious conduct of the 68th Regiment,
the Inspector General is hereby ordered to
have printed and distributed to the Colonels
of Militia 150 copies of the above order.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.
May 4, 1864—3ttw-316.

Dodge's Patent Grates.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE EXCLU-
SIVE RIGHT FOR THE COUNTY OF
FRANKLIN.

To set Grates under Dodge's Patent
Improvement.

And is fully prepared to comply with all orders for
them.
JOHN HALY.
Frankfort, March 23, 1864.-tf.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a
large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny,
and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest
market price. All orders will be promptly filled
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
Feb 2 twf.

S. BLACK

FOR SALE.

HAVING removed to Louisville, I will now
sell my

New Building.

Opposite the Railroad Depot, and occupied now
by the Military Board.

This is one of the best locations in Frankfort
for a business house, or to invest your money in.
JOHN HALY is authorized to sell the same.
A. KAHR.
Frankfort, May 4, 1864.—twlm-316.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers,
that he still continues the
Book Binding business, in
all its branches, at his old
stand, over Major's Book
Store, on Main street, and will give his
attention to its management. He respectfully
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.

BOOKS ruled to suit any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description,
manufactured at short notice, to order, on rea-
sonable terms.

Frankfort, March 28, 1863.-tf.

THE TENTH SESSION

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for
Children will commence on

Monday, January 25, 1864,
and continue twenty weeks, at \$8 the session.
No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in
case of sickness.
Jan. 25, 1864.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity that they have
opened a select stock of spring goods for Gen-
tlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all
its branches, and will warrant their work to give
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the
charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863.-tf.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving and will continue to re-
ceive, weekly, additions to their already large
and varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to
our stock of